TWENTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT

EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

FOR THE YEAR 1942

COLLEGE PARK
MARYLAND

The Board of Regents of the University of Maryland and the Maryland State Board of Agriculture

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PHILLIP C. TURNER.....Parkton
H. C. BYRD.....*President and Executive Officer*

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics Extension Service, University of Maryland, and United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.

(Distributed in Furtherance of Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914)

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

DR. H. C. BYRD,
President, University of Maryland:

I have the honor to present herewith the Twenty-Eighth Annual Report covering the work of the Extension Service of the University of Maryland, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for the calendar year 1942, together with a financial report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS B. SYMONS,
Director, Extension Service.

January 1, 1943.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY HERBERT R. O'CONOR,
Governor of Maryland:

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TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
EXTENSION SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR, 1942

THOMAS B. SYMONS, *Director*

INTRODUCTION

RESPONSIBILITY for conducting the educational phases of the many wartime programs and measures, so far as they affect rural people, was assigned to the Extension Service. In accordance with this assignment, the activities of extension workers have been predicated upon greatest contribution to the war effort.

Practically every phase of extension work has had a part in improving the efficiency of production and handling of farm products, together with their conservation, and thus contributed to the essential increases of vitally needed foods and materials. In addition, there have been numerous programs, measures, and regulations concerning which it was highly important that rural people generally be informed promptly and thoroughly. The problem of reaching as nearly as possible all rural people quickly and frequently, and in effective ways, has been more important than in any previous year of extension work. New means and methods had to be devised and put into operation.

Neighborhood Leaders

Limitations on travel hampered the usual methods of conducting extension work. Accordingly, neighborhood leaders were selected throughout the State, each of whom was made responsible for passing information given to them to 10 or 12 of their neighboring families. Through the more than 6,000 of these leaders, it was possible to disseminate information on war measures more promptly and thoroughly among rural people than could ever be done in the past.

State-wide campaigns were in progress constantly. Education as to the effects of inflation, the President's seven-point program for control of cost of living, sugar, gasoline and other rationing programs, restrictions on supplies and use of fertilizers and spray materials are examples of the kinds of information the Extension Service was charged with carrying to rural people in all parts of the State as a part of the war effort. Leadership was taken also in campaigns for salvaging waste paper, rubber, grease, and metals.

In carrying out these campaigns, a series of "Wartime" leaflets is being issued, some of which are sent to the neighborhood leaders only, and others to practically all farm families. A list of the leaflets issued to date is given in the report on publications.

Victory Gardens

A State-wide campaign was conducted to encourage and help people produce and conserve as much as possible of their food needs. It was designed to assure supplies of food for the homes, to save transportation of commercial products, and to supplement the needs for lend-lease and domestic non-producers. Garden schools were held in all counties, and information was prepared and disseminated on production, use, preservation, and storage. Five thousand copies of a bulletin on Victory Gardens and 15,000 copies of a leaflet on the subject were distributed.

Closely allied with increased food production and conservation was an educational campaign on adequate nutrition for health and greatest efficiency, in which extension specialists and home demonstration agents joined forces with other interested agencies.

Farm Machinery Repair

One of the most thorough and effective campaigns had to do with salvaging old machinery for scrap metal, ordering early the new machines and repair parts needed, and instruction in repairing machines and farm implements. More than 75 schools of instruction were held in cooperation with vocational forces. New machinery orders were placed early and old machines were overhauled to the extent that farmers suffered very little from shortage. Assistance was given also in the later program for rationing farm machinery.

Fire Prevention

The Secretary of Agriculture placed upon the Extension Service the responsibility for organizing and training people for prevention and control of fires in rural areas, including towns up to 2,000 population. With the cooperation of the State Department of Forestry, State Fire Warden, and other interested agencies, a complete organization was set up and arrangements were made for training fire watchers and fire prevention control personnel in all rural communities. A leaflet on "Stop That Fire Before It Starts" was distributed to all neighborhood leaders, and a check sheet was provided for rural families on which they were urged to check their property with their leader for fire hazards.

Fuel Saving

Farm people were an important factor in the fuel-saving program. They were urged to use wood from the farm woodlot and advised as to proper methods of cutting. Also, they were given information on most efficient use of fuel and heating plants, methods for conserving heat in the house, and other fuel-saving practices. Practical ways and means for saving fuel were set forth in a leaflet, "Tips on Saving Fuel," and 40,000 copies were distributed.

Farm Labor

Obtaining adequate labor was an acute problem with farmers during the year. A State Farm Labor Committee, which had been appointed the preceding year by the State Land Use Planning Committee, continued to function actively. P. C. Turner, President of the Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc., is chairman of that committee and Dr. S. H. DeVault, Extension Agricultural Economist, is secretary. Similar farm labor committees were in operation in all counties, with county agents serving as secretaries.

Through these committees, surveys were made from time to time, so that accurate information was available regarding the farm labor situation in all parts of the State. The State Farm Labor Committee was alert regarding all measures affecting the farm labor supply and with its definite information on the problem it was very influential. It was successful in providing a large number of farm laborers, in obtaining an agreement with Selective Service officials whereby a large number of farm boys were deferred for farm work, and in arranging for use of CCC boys

on farms. It developed and promulgated an 18-point program for meeting the farm labor problem during the year.

Early in 1942, the Extension Service sponsored short training courses at the University of Maryland for women who wanted to prepare for work on farms. Courses were offered in horticulture, poultry, and dairy. Most of the women taking the courses were owners of farms. Many of the more than 60 women taking the courses assisted with farm labor during the year, and some of the owners made outstanding successes of their farm enterprises.

Through the cooperation of officials of McDonogh School, public school officials in Baltimore, the State Farm Labor Committee, and the Extension Service, a training course was conducted at the McDonogh School on Saturdays from April 4 to the close of school to prepare boys in Baltimore high schools for work on farms during the summer. More than 300 boys completed the training and were placed on Maryland farms. A similar effort was carried out by farm leaders, school authorities in Montgomery county, school officials in Washington, D. C., the Farm Labor Committee, the U. S. Employment Service, and the Extension Service. An average of approximately 100 boys was provided for work on farms in that county for a period of 10 weeks.

Increasing the Pack of Vegetables

In compliance with the program of the Secretary of Agriculture calling for an increased pack of canned vegetables, primarily tomatoes and peas, the Chief of the State Department of Markets cooperated with the USDA War Board in holding a series of meetings at which the program was explained. Growers and canners were given an opportunity to express their views with regard to contracting and the prices which should be paid for raw stock. As a result, all pea canners in the State and the majority of tomato canners were certified under the Secretary's program. They cooperated with the growers in contributing their share to the national increase in canned food products.

Soil Conservation

One of the big problems in the war program is to obtain unprecedented production of farm products and at the same time maintain the fertility of the soil. Outstanding progress has been made under the State Soil Conservation Committee, of which the Director of Extension is chairman, in establishing soil conserva-

tion districts and assisting farmers in adopting practices that have been demonstrated to result in higher yields with less labor and that reduce soil waste.

Fourteen soil conservation districts have been formed, comprising about 4,000,000 acres, or 70 percent of the farm land in the State. In addition, a campaign has been conducted for adoption of simple conservation practices which individual farmers can carry out on their farms. They include: Plow, plant and cultivate across the slope, leaving the gullies in sod; follow all cultivated crops with a cover crop; keep all land covered during the winter: lime and fertilize pastures; provide adequate drainage; in selling timber, cut only mature trees and protect young trees.

Women's Activities

Women have had a prominent part in practically all war programs, including those which were not directly concerned with the home. Particularly in gardens and poultry have the women added to the food supply. Adequate nutrition, home food production, conservation and preservation have all been important activities in the war program. Remodeling and caring for clothing for the entire family so as to make it last as long as possible have been the basis of educational programs of wide interest. A series of sewing machine clinics throughout the State conducted by the extension specialists in clothing and agricultural engineering saved much of critical materials and assisted the women in meeting one of their serious problems. The women were a vital factor in all such programs as salvaging critical materials, maintenance of morale, rationing, sale of war stamps and bonds, and home defense.

4-H Boys and Girls

It is estimated that the achievements of 4-H club boys and girls in the food production and conservation program had a money value of upward of a half million dollars. Their projects through the years have dealt largely with efficient production of high quality products, together with their preservation. As a result of the increased number of boys and girls engaged in the work, together with the emphasis on greater food production, they proved an extremely important factor in the war program.

In addition to their more or less established projects, the boys and girls readily and effectively adapted themselves to other wartime efforts. Their record in collection of scrap metal, rubber,

paper and rags, in the sale of war stamps and bonds, in fire prevention, in repair of farm machinery, as air raid wardens, and in many other ways is a tribute to their ability, training and leadership.

Other Activities

Plans for conducting new and different activities among rural people were called for almost constantly, as circumstances demanded, usually on very short notice. Early in the year the storage of wheat was an acute problem and extensive efforts were necessary to assure the use of available facilities to best advantage of all concerned. There was necessity for a campaign to encourage farmers to feed wheat to their livestock and to inform them regarding most efficient methods for including it in the rations for various kinds of animals. The problem of providing suitable storage for the greatly increased crop of soybeans, which farmers produced in response to the need for oil-producing crops, required attention. These are only examples of the types of problems that were constantly arising regarding which rural people generally were concerned and must be informed.

Near the end of the year, the Extension Service, in cooperation with all agencies, developed an agricultural war program for 1943, which will serve as a general guide, but obviously will have to be amended to meet conditions and problems as they arise.

Crop Yields and Values

Maryland harvested approximately 1,621,000 acres of crops in 1942, including truck crops, or about 2 percent more than the acreage harvested in 1941. In general, the farmers of the State produced bumper crops in 1942 and many previous production records were broken. The 1942 production of soybeans and barley were the highest of record. The acreage of grain crops, except wheat, were larger than in 1941. Tobacco acreage harvested was 2 per cent below that of 1941. Yields per acre of most crops exceeded both 1941 and the average. Fruit crop production, except peaches, was greater than in 1941.

The season was generally favorable, although heavy rains in August and October caused some loss of crops maturing during these months.

The 1942 total farm value of principal crops, including truck crops, was $69,448,000, or 22 percent higher than the 1941 value

of similar crops. The value of 1942 truck crop production was $17,553,000 compared with $12,022,000 in 1941. The value of truck crops was 26 percent of the valuation of all crops produced in 1942.

In keeping with the custom of former years, the acreage, yields, and values of principal crops, and number and value of livestock are given in the following table, as reported by the Maryland Crop Reporting Service.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS

Crop and Year	Acres	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total Value	Value Per Acre
Corn							
1942	454,000	36.0	16,344,000	Bus.	$.92	$15,036,000	$33.12
1941	450,000	35.0	15,750,000	"	.85	13,388,000	29.75
1940	495,000	33.0	16,335,000	"	.68	11,108,000	22.44
Wheat							
1942	307,000	19.5	5,986,000	"	1.20	7,183,000	23.40
1941	345,000	21.0	7,245,000	"	1.06	7,680,000	22.26
1940	363,000	19.0	6,897,000	"	.78	5,380,000	14.82
Oats							
1942	37,000	30.0	1,110,000	"	.58	644,000	17.41
1941	32,000	32.0	1,024,000	"	.56	573,000	17.91
1940	29,000	32.0	928,000	"	.44	408,000	14.10
Barley							
1942	86,000	27.5	2,365,000	"	.66	1,561,000	18.15
1941	78,000	26.0	2,028,000	"	.63	1,278,000	16.38
1940	73,000	27.5	2,008,000	"	.51	1,024,000	14.00
Rye							
1942	21,000	14.0	294,000	"	.86	253,000	12.05
1941	15,000	14.0	210,000	"	.73	153,000	10.20
1940	16,000	12.5	200,000	"	.59	118,000	7.38
Buckwheat							
1942	5,000	19.5	98,000	"	.77	75,000	15.00
1941	5,000	20.0	100,000	"	.72	72,000	14.40
1940	5,000	18.0	90,000	"	.63	57,000	11.40
Potatoes							
1942	19,600	103.0	2,019,000	"	1.20	2,423,000	123.62
1941	20,000	96.0	1,920,000	"	.80	1,536,000	76.80
1940	20,000	116.0	2,320,000	"	.63	1,462,000	73.10
Sweet Potatoes							
1942	8,000	180.0	1,440,000	"	1.20	1,728,000	216.00
1941	8,000	130.0	1,040,000	"	1.06	1,102,000	137.75
1940	8,000	175.0	1,400,000	"	.85	1,190,000	148.75
Hay (All Tame)							
1942	413,000	1.34	553,000	Tons	16.60	9,180,000	22.23
1941	419,000	1.13	472,000	"	14.60	6,891,000	16.45
1940	411,000	1.34	550,000	"	11.10	6,105,000	14.85
Tobacco							
1942	39,500	760.0	30,020,000	Lbs.	.32	9,606,000	243.19
1941	40,300	750.0	30,225,000	"	.301	9,098,000	225.76
1940	38,400	850.0	32,640,000	"	.33	10,771,000	280.00

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS—Continued

Crop and Year	Acres	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total Value	Value Per Acre
Apples (Com'l Crop)							
1942	.....	.....	2,211,000	Bus.	1.05	2,059,000	.....
1941	.....	.....	1,905,000	"	.91	1,734,000	.....
1940	.....	.....	2,077,000	"	.67	1,392,000	.....
Peaches							
1942	.....	.....	476,000	"	1.40	666,000	.....
1941	.....	.....	563,000	"	.90	507,000	.....
1940	.....	.....	470,000	"	.85	400,000	.....
Tomatoes (For Mfg.)							
1942	66,800	5.0	334,000	Tons	23.70	7,916,000	118.50
1941	54,800	5.1	279,500	"	19.90	5,562,000	101.50
1940	47,400	5.0	237,000	"	10.50	2,488,000	52.50
Sweet Corn (For Mfg.)							
1942	44,400	2.3	102,100	Tons	14.10	1,440,000	32.73
1941	37,900	2.4	91,000	"	11.50	1,046,000	27.60
1940	27,600	2.1	58,000	"	9.60	557,000	20.20
Cantaloupes							
1942	5,400	115.0	621,000	Crts.	1.30	807,000	149.44
1941	6,000	90.0	540,000	"	.65	351,000	58.50
1940	81,000	110.0	880,000	"	.70	616,000	77.00
Strawberries							
1942	5,100	60.0	306,000	"	2.85	872,000	170.98
1941	6,000	60.0	360,000	"	2.45	882,000	147.00
1940	7,900	90.0	711,000	"	1.75	1,244,000	157.47
Snap Beans (For Mfg.)							
1942	13,500	1.5	20,200	Tons	82.30	1,662,000	123.04
1941	13,000	1.2	15,600	"	58.90	919,000	70.70
1940	10,900	1.7	18,500	"	41.20	762,000	70.00
Green Peas (For Mfg.)							
1942	15,200	1200 Lbs.	9,120	"	72.40	660,000	43.42
1941	12,500	1510 Lbs.	9,440	"	57.10	539.000	43.12
1940	16,200	2000 Lbs.	16,200	"	55.00	891,000	55.00

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS

January 1, 1943

	Number	Value Per Head	Total Value
Horses and Colts	74,000	$103.00	$7,630,000
Mules and Mule Colts	22,000	135.00	2,970,000
Dairy Cows and Heifers (2 yrs. old and over)	212,000	116.00	24,592,000
All Other Cattle and Calves	143,000	55.50	7,938,000
Sheep and Lambs	58,000	10.90	631,000
Hogs	247,000	18.20	4,504,000
Chickens	4,412,000	1.15	5,074,000
Turkeys	70,000	5.50	385,000

ADMINISTRATION

During the past year we have been confronted with difficult administrative problems; first, the lack of any increase in funds

to meet the war demands and, second, to maintain cooperative working relationships with all agencies.

The apparent change in the policy of Washington officials of the AAA requiring separation of offices for the conduct of their work caused some embarrassment. Likewise, the direction of War Board activities primarily through AAA officials presented additional problems for adjustment in order to maintain proper cooperative front in getting the miscellaneous jobs done. With the give and take policy, we have been able to maintain close working relationships in promoting a unified war program.

We have lacked funds to increase salaries to meet increased cost of living and we have lacked funds to employ assistants to aid the over-burdened Extension Agents. Notwithstanding these facts, the personnel in the counties has been maintained and the greatest production was secured.

The unselfish attitude of all members of the force, their loyalty to the Service and patriotic urge have combined in the accomplishment and outstanding contribution to the war effort.

I am indebted to the Assistant Directors and all members of the force and Extension Service in Washington for their able assistance in directing the work.

Changes in Personnel

Dr. Frank B. Bomberger was appointed Coordinator of Marketing Work, August 15, 1942.

A. B. Hamilton was appointed part-time Farm Management Specialist October 1, 1942.

Miss Esther L. Knowles was appointed Home Management Specialist July 1, 1942.

Gerald L. Lund was appointed part-time Assistant Illustrator October 1, 1942.

Dr. Charles H. Mahoney was appointed part-time Horticulturist October 1, 1942

Howard J. Twilley, Marketing Specialist, entered military service September 9, 1942.

Chester M. Cissel resigned as Assistant County Agent in Carroll and Frederick Counties July 31, 1942.

Francis M. Rogers was appointed Assistant County Agent in Carroll and Frederick Counties September 1, 1942.

Roscoe N. Whipp was appointed Assistant County Agent in Montgomery County August 15, 1942.

Miss Mildred J. Flanagan was appointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Howard County March 1, 1942.

Miss Evelyn V. Kent was appointed Assistant Colored Home Demonstration Agent in Southern Maryland July 1, 1942.

Miss Marianna Lee Long was appointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Garrett County March 1, 1942.

Howard M. Gross was appointed Specialist in Agronomy October 1, 1942.

Miss Esther W. Bower resigned as County Home Demonstration Agent in Wicomico County September 30, 1942.

Rufus B. King, Assistant County Agent in Montgomery County, was granted military leave August 1, 1942.

Calvin P. Poppell, Assistant in Marketing, entered military service September 1, 1942.

Franklin K. Sampson resigned as Assistant in Marketing September 12, 1942.

Rufus H. Vincent, Assistant, Japanese Beetle Work, entered military service August 4, 1942.

John W. Wessells was appointed Assistant in Marketing September 1, 1942.

Miss Florence E. Williams resigned as County Home Demonstration Agent in Frederick County October 10, 1942.

Lawrence E. Downey, Assistant in Marketing, entered military service August 1, 1942.

Engel Gilbert was appointed Assistant in Japanese Beetle Control Work June 1, 1942.

Dr. F. H. Leinbach was appointed part-time Animal Husbandry Specialist February 1, 1942.

Martin H. Muma was appointed Assistant in Japanese Beetle Control Work June 1, 1942.

Wilson L. Smith was appointed Assistant in Plant Pathology February 1, 1942.

Mrs. Virginia V. Mackle was appointed Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent in Baltimore County March 16, 1942.

William H. Bickley, Jr., resigned as Assistant in Japanese Beetle Control Work December 31, 1941.

Mrs. Katheryn Newton Brown resigned as County Home Demonstration Agent in Howard County February 27, 1942.

Miss Arminta Dixon resigned as Colored Home Demonstration Agent in Southern Maryland April 6, 1942.

Miss Mary E. Hahn resigned as Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent in Baltimore County March 15, 1942.

Miss Jessie D. Hinton resigned as Home Management Specialist January 31, 1942.

Mrs. Mildred Barton Hoffman resigned as County Home Demonstration Agent in Garrett County February 28, 1942.

Forrest B. Whittington, Assistant in Japanese Beetle Control Work, entered military service June 21, 1942.

Sources of Extension Revenue

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942 there were available for extension Work the following funds: Federal Smith-Lever, $63,063.69; Bankhead-Jones, $108,182.11; Capper-Ketcham, $26,-453.25; State Funds for Agriculture and Home Economics Exten-

sion, $95,818.31; Special Dairy Funds, $3,110.69; Cantaloupe Fund, $630.00; State Horticultural Fund, $10,684.83; Strawberry Disease Fund, $4,263.93; Tobacco Disease Fund, $3,678.73; Bee Disease Fund, $1,566.95; Fund for Enforcement of Fresh Egg Law, $7,254.73; Soil Conservation and Drainage Fund, $4,246.21; Quick Soil Testing, $2,471.50; Miscellaneous Funds, including Advanced Registry, Marketing Inspection Funds, etc., $75,188.01; and $75,334.00 contributed by the various counties; or a total of $481,946.94. In addition, $19,145.67 was used for Insect Control Work and $5,750.11 was disbursed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, making a grand total of $506,842.72. Also, $39,831.19 was used for an emergency appropriation for Japanese Beetle Control.

During the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, there are available: Federal Smith-Lever, $63,063.69; Bankhead-Jones, $108,235.27; Capper-Ketcham, $26,453.25; State Funds for Agriculture and Home Economics Extension, $110,920.50; Special Dairy Fund, $3,233.69; Cantaloupe Fund, $1,500.00; State Horticultural Funds, $11,545.56; Strawberry Disease Fund, $4,500.00; Tobacco Disease Fund, $4,500.00; Bee Disease Fund, $2,000.00; Fund for the Enforcement of Fresh Egg Law, $7,500.00; Soil Conservation and Drainage Funds, $8,800.00; Quick Soil Testing, $3,000.00; Miscellaneous Funds (estimated), including Advanced Registry, Special Marketing and Marketing Inspection Funds, etc., $57,000.00; and $88,692.00 contributed by the various counties, or a total of $500,943.96. In addition, there are available $18,542.75 for Insect Control Work, and $4,120.00 disbursed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; making a grand total of $523,606.71. Also, there is available about $40,000.00 for official Japanese Beetle Control work in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Plant Quarantine.

PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS had a larger part in the extension program than in any previous year. There was necessity for reaching as nearly all rural people in the State as possible, more frequently and more promptly than in normal years. Also, because of limitations on transportation, it was necessary to accomplish by publications some of the things that had been done in other ways.

Both the volume and variety of publications exceeded former years. They were designed especially to serve effectively in the several war measures and programs. They served an essential

purpose in connection with disseminating information through neighborhood leaders.

More than 280,000 copies of 20 publications were printed and distributed during the year, in addition to a four-page monthly paper, "The Extension Service News," which was sent to 2,500 leaders each month. There was also a large number of mimeographed publications distributed, both from the State and county offices of the Service. The public press continued its cooperation and carried a large volume of the material supplied for its use. Such cooperation was an exceedingly valuable contribution to the war effort. Although competition for the limited space in the daily press resulted in less space being given to news and information regarding extension activities, the local papers gave more than the usual space.

More than 300 news releases were sent to the public press from headquarters, and in addition, the local papers carried a large number of news stories pertaining to extension activities in the respective counties.

EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE COUNTIES

DETAILED reports from extension agents in the several counties give an impression of the extent to which the activities of the Service are reaching the farms and homes of Maryland.

In serving the rural people, the extension agents made 22,320 visits to 11,324 different farms or homes. There were 116,492 calls made at their offices and 98,249 telephone calls by people seeking information, or in connection with farm and home affairs in the respective counties. The help of local papers is indicated by the fact that 5,798 news stories were prepared for publication by extension agents. Nearly twice as many bulletins on farm and home subjects were distributed to people requesting them as in the preceding year, a total of 119,982. The agents broadcast, or prepared 138 radio programs.

The effectiveness of extension teaching has always been due in large measure to the actual demonstrations conducted. During the year there were 7,828 method demonstrations with an attendance of 105,169, and 229 result demonstrations were explained to 2,436 people. In addition to those mentioned, the extension agents and specialists participated in 5,547 meetings associated with extension work, with attendance of 202,608.

Changes in practices as a result of extension work were reported on 29,520 farms, in 14,516 farm homes, and 16,458 other

homes. A total of 36,934 farm families and 9,960 other families reported that they had been influenced by the extension program.

COUNTY DEMONSTRATION WORK

EXTENSION workers were the spearheads of many of the victory drives in local communities, organizing for defense, directing salvage drives, bond and stamp sales, blood donations, victory book collections, and heading other special war efforts. As agricultural leaders, they occupy a position of prominence in their respective counties in civic and community life.

As an old and experienced organization with many years of successful service, Extension joined whole-heartedly in cooperation with the USDA War Boards, State and County Defense Councils, farm organizations, OPA, and many other agencies and organizations in carrying out the war program in rural areas.

To successfully fulfill its own special wartime responsibilities, assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Extension Service recruited and organized a net work of more than 6,000 men and women as Extension Neighborhood Leaders. Each leader was supplied with special wartime emergency information, including circular letters, leaflets, and check lists. He contacted his friends and neighbors and assisted the Extension Service in keeping rural people informed on measures and programs affecting their lives and operations in a world at war.

Most of the county agents have been in their respective counties for a number of years, are thoroughly familiar with conditions and are well known and have the confidence of their people. This situation has been a factor in the emergency period, when all are called upon for full cooperation in unusual activities and programs, including sacrifices. The kind of leadership the agents have been able to give has been of inestimable value.

Contribution to the war effort was the criterion by which the program for the year was developed. It had to be flexible, so as to be readily adjusted to conditions and problems as they occurred. Efficient and economical production has always been a basic part of extension programs. Consequently, the work during the year was in large measure similar to former years, but with changes in emphasis and concentration on the phases made vital by the emergency.

The specific lines of work and accomplishments are indicated in the comments on various phases of extension activities. They are the results of combined efforts by agents in the counties and the specialists at headquarters.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

AS soon as war was declared, the home demonstration program was enlarged to include was activities.

The first responsibility that called for adjustment was the "National Nutrition Program." The State and counties were well organized. Home demonstration agents served as county nutrition chairman in all counties, and this program had precedence over all other projects. The home demonstration agents also taught Red Cross Nutrition classes, groups of organized homemakers, and newly organized groups that were formed for the purpose of being instructed in fundamental principles of nutrition.

The homemakers had a prominent part in the campaign for producing as well as preserving food for the farm family. The 23 Victory Garden Schools, in which leaders in all counties were trained to pass on to their neighbors information on the necessity and value of raising a garden, were tied in with the nutrition program. Leaflets and a Victory Garden Bulletin were published and distributed widely.

The garden campaign was followed by training schools in food preservation. All 23 counties had from one to six schools where leaders were trained to help and give advice on food preservation, whether it was by canning, drying, storage, or brining.

The clothing program was shifted from teaching families how to provide clothing at moderate cost for well-being and satisfaction to a wartime basis. Rural families were urged to waste nothing, buy carefully, and take good care of all clothing on hand. More than 6,000 women and girls were helped in making clothes and with problems of care, renovation and remodeling. Kits of illustrative material were prepared to assist agents and project demonstrators with work clothes, mending, remodeling, making simple dresses, and 4-H units.

The care and repair of home equipment and machinery was recognized. An outstanding feature in that line was the sewing machine clinics conducted by the clothing specialist and agricultural engineering specialist. In 16 such clinics held in 8 counties, 271 women worked on machines they brought to the meetings, each learning how to clean, adjust and use her own machine. Many sewing machines that had not been operated for years were put into service.

War emergency conditions made it necessary to streamline some of the activities in home management. Consumers prob-

lems under food restrictions and conservation came more prominently into the picture, and the need for saving time and energy was greater. Homemakers retained their interest in improving their surroundings as much as conditions would permit; 2,273 women rearranged or improved their kitchens, and 3,077 women were assisted in improving other facilities of the home.

The cultural project for the year was combined with a study on peace. Four lessons were prepared and used by all club members on "Foundations For Peace," "New World Pattern," "Spiritual Basis of the New World Order," and "Can the Relations of Latin America Point the Way?"

Due to travel restrictions and other conditions it was necessary to hold a Homemakers' Day in place of the 20th Annual Rural Women's Short Course at the University. The interest of the homemakers is evident from the fact that close to 2,000 overcame all obstacles and attended.

Local leaders and neighborhood leaders rendered invaluable assistance in all projects and greatly magnified the effectiveness of the Extension workers.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

A LARGE percentage of the projects carried out by 4-H club boys and girls have had efficient production and conservation as their basis. For that reason, their program fit readily into the needs of the war effort. They greatly expanded their former lines of work, gave greater attention to the kinds of things most needed, and took an active part in strictly wartime activities and campaigns.

An incomplete summary of their achievements shows that they collected 586,690 pounds of scrap metal, 244,353 pounds of paper, burlap and old rags, and 177,078 pounds of rubber. They purchased $43,100 in war bonds and stamps, and sold $3,900 worth. Eight hundred and sixty-seven 4-H club members helped in fire prevention by joining fire patrols, making surveys of fire hazards and control equipment, cutting fire lanes, etc.; 2,048 members increased their farm fuel supplies; 1,238 cared for or repaired farm machinery; 946 took training in first aid or home nursing; 468 acted as air raid wardens, spotters, or similar work; and 2,682 cooperated with their local defense agencies in various activities.

Among the contributions of 4-H club members to the food program were 5,662 gardens comprising nearly 1,500 acres; 1,708

head of livestock; 60,000 head of poultry, and the canning of more than 60,000 quarts of surplus food.

Every community has members of girls' 4-H clubs who kept house and prepared all the meals during the summer while parents worked in the fields, in canneries, or in war industries. Many girls helped in the fields, running tractors and helping in other ways with the crops. Practically all the girls' club members helped with the family garden and home canning.

In the clothing program, the girls sewed more for others and less for themselves. They learned the joy of service through helping the Red Cross and Refugee groups.

The usual 4-H Club Week at the University of Maryland was changed to a 4-H Victory Club Day, which was attended by more than 600 boys and girls. Seven girls and 15 boys attended the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, most of them earning the trip by outstanding achievement in some line of club work. They won a full share of the honors in competition with representatives of other states.

The Negro 4-H Club Work was the best in every way since its beginning. They entered into the wartime activities and established a most commendable record.

Many young men in the County Senior 4-H Club Councils went into the military service and a few into war industry. A number of young women went into war industry or secured work in some essential industry. In spite of this drain on membership, 15 county groups continued through the year.

FARM CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

Field Crops—Maryland farmers were called upon to produce more dairy, livestock and poultry products than ever before. To meet this vital need required that they increase to the greatest extent possible their production of home-grown feeds.

For a number of years, efficient production and wise use of home-grown feeds has been one of the principal programs of the Extension Service and the workers in farm crops, dairy and livestock were combining their efforts in a project to that end. War conditions intensified the efforts and interest in this project. Twelve of the principal dairy and livestock counties participated in the organized project, with 5,125 farmers enrolled. They were supplied periodically with timely information and advice, and a series of schools was held for their benefit during the winter.

The various problems incident to the war, such as limitations on nitrogen for fertilizer and shortage in supplies of certain feeds commonly used, have caused farmers to seek additional help from the specialists in making necessary adjustments.

The pasture improvement work that has been in progress for a number of years also proved of great value in helping to provide the increased feed needed. Farmers who have realized the value of giving attention to both permanent and temporary pasturs as a source of economical feed for their animals are finding them an important factor in meeting their wartime production goals.

The call for increased production of soybeans afforded an opportunity for help to farmers by extension specialists and agents. There were greatly increased calls for information concerning adapted varieties and all the problems connected with successful production. The need for unprecedented quantities of feed resulted in unusual interest in all forage crops adapted to Maryland conditions.

Interest in field corn hybrids continued and the acreage increased. Many farmers were inclined to associate the introduction of corn hybrids with the unusual amount of leaf blight disease experienced during the year. Results of a careful survey showed that yields of recommended hybrids were higher than open-pollinated varieties even though yields were reduced somewhat. Both hybrids and open-pollinated varieties were affected.

The Extension Agronomist cooperated with U. S. D. A. officials, WPB, and the fertilizer industry in recommending changes in grades of fertilizer and rates of application to aid in making best use of the limited supply of nitrogen available. A publication was issued to assist farmers in accumulating as much nitrogen as possible by growing legumes.

The number of soil conservation districts increased from 8 to 14. They now include 28,785 farmers, or approximately 70 percent of the farms in the State. It has been emphasized that immediate increase in production can be obtained without wasting top soil, and that it is practical and economical to carry out soil conservation practices while meeting war production goals.

Dairy—The situation in the dairy industry was particularly complicated. There was need for increased production, lack of competent labor for dairy farms, and not enough of some feeds commonly used in rations for milk production.

Wartime conditions also affected the established extension projects designed to improve the dairy industry. In the dairy herd improvement work, the year started with the largest number of cows on test of any year since the work was organized. Due to the difficulty in getting and keeping testers, the year ended with less than half as many associations and only about one-half as many cows on test. While the Advanced Registry and Herd Test record work fared somewhat better, the problem of maintaining sufficient personnel was serious. Seventy-seven breeders tested 6,333 cows in Advanced Registry during 1942. Ten herds discontinued testing and 12 new herds started during the year.

Breed promotion was pushed as vigorously as conditions would permit. Although the immediate need for more milk was evident, it was recognized that improvement in the quality and productiveness of the breeding stock not only contributed to the wartime needs, but also was building the foundation for the later demand for high-quality dairy animals. Even now, Maryland is not able to supply the demand for dairy cattle within the State.

Many problems arose with respect to feeding for maximum production. The program for feeding and home-grown feed production was exactly in line with the need. It was necessary for dairymen to adjust their established rations because of inability to get some of the ingredients in sufficient quantities. The use of wheat was urged for a time, and an educational campaign conducted regarding its efficient use. Larger quantities of soybean meal than usual were used and information pertaining to that source of protein was disseminated.

With the tremendous influx of people into the territory supplied with milk by Maryland dairymen, the problems associated with that industry under wartime conditions rank among the most important with which extension workers have to deal, and the service they can render in that field is one of their most valuable contributions to the war effort.

Livestock—The livestock extension program was focused primarily on helping Maryland farmers meet their goals for increased meat production. The breed improvement work was continued as one of the means of maintaining efficient and economical production, but particular attention was given to the feeding and management of meat animals.

The price factor and favorable corn-hog ratio resulted in greatly increased interest in swine production and the Extension Service directed its efforts to helping growers make the most of

their opportunities in producing the vitally needed pork and pork products. One more pig saved per litter would have given the desired quota asked for, and this fact was emphasized along with methods for reducing the loss commonly experienced. Well-balanced rations, sanitation, pastures and forages were stressed as factors in economical production. It is gratifying to state that Maryland producers far exceeded the quota assigned them.

Special effort was devoted to steer feeders, urging the feeding of medium to good beef, as the demand for both lend-lease and the armed forces was largely in that class. Feeders were advised to make increased use of silage, hays and roughages, with a minimum of grain. This work was right in line with the feeding and home-grown feed production project that had been in operation for a number of years.

Extension work with horses was directed largely toward keeping farm work horses fit to take a larger portion of the farm field power load, due to machinery and tractor rationing.

While the sheep population continues to decline in Maryland, there is some evidence of increased interest, doubtless due to the prices of wool and lambs.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruits—Aside from the larger and more difficult problems of the fruit industry, the growing season and unusual conditions called for considerable more or less emergency work.

In the case of apples, the trees were carrying almost too heavy a load. Most growers applied "harvest sprays" to prevent or delay fruit drop. With heavy tree load, late picking due to shortage of labor, a wind storm, almost a week of rain and cool nights, and some frosts, one of the heaviest drops in history occurred, amounting to approximately 300,000 bushels. A number of measures were taken to help salvage this large percentage of the crop. Under the conditions, salvage of the crop was very good.

Peach growers experienced one of their best years. Growers used high school students in thinning and rather a good job was done. Demand was strong and prices were consistently high. There were probably more peaches canned in Maryland than for many years, due to a campaign for home canning.

The extension specialist has had a prominent part in giving publicity to Maryland apples and peaches through a grower-controlled organization of the four states in the Cumberland-Shenandoah section. This organization has become increasingly

effective and is proving of great benefit to the growers in this region.

Shortage of labor prevented the usual progress in some basic or long-time phases of the program for improvement in the fruit industry. Less was done in removal of unprofitable trees. Planting on the contour, maintenance of fertility in orchards, control of insect pests and diseases were urged as important in production of good quality fruit economically. The campaign for greater care in harvesting and handling fruit was continued as a means of reducing the substantial loss by bruising.

Vegetables—At the start of the year, it was evident that production at home of just as much as possible of the vegetables needed by the family throughout the year would not only be in the best interests of the individual family, but also of the war effort. To that end, a state-wide victory garden campaign was conducted. A garden school was held in each county and in Baltimore City, and many local meetings and demonstrations during the year. Counties were organized in various ways and leaders were supplied with a special Victory Garden bulletin. Information was provided also in many other forms. Community garden contests and exhibits were held in many sections.

While the results are difficult to measure in tangible figures, it is certain that the quantity and quality of vegetables produced in home gardens and conserved for winter use was greatly increased over recent years. The supply available for those who could not have gardens was increased by a corresponding amount.

Canning Crops—The 1942 canning season started out as probably the most hectic since the last war. Farmers were faced with critical shortage of labor, but were asked to increase production of certain crops. They were asked to contract for all tomatoes, which meant a change in practice for most growers.

While it was possible to continue much of the established extension program for improvement of canning crops, such as variety and fertilizer tests and demonstrations, and the Ten-Ton Tomato contest, the problems incident to war conditions had to be placed first.

The combined acreage of the major crops for processing was 33 percent greater than the 1931-40 average and 18 percent above 1941. Production of these crops was 73 percent greater than average and 19 percent over 1941. The farm value was 173 percent greater than the 10-year average and 46 percent greater than in 1941. The amount of contract acreage produced

in a predominantly open-market area was quite gratifying, though far from 100 percent.

Ornamental Gardening—Because of the extra duties which most all rural people had to assume, it was inevitable that improvement of their home grounds would have to more or less mark time until a later date. Their efforts were directed more to holding the progress made, rather than attempting to plan and start new projects in improving home surroundings. So great interest had been developed among both girls and adults that a very large percentage of them found time in the rush of emergency conditions to keep their grounds attractive, and quite a number of requests for assistance were received by extension workers. Twelve issues of Ornamental Garden Notes were distributed to members of garden organizations, as in past years.

As a contribution to the war effort, plans were prepared by extension specialists for recreational development of the grounds of the USO in the Fort Meade Area, and much time was given to preparation and assembly of material for community instruction in camouflage technique.

POULTRY

MARYLAND poultrymen were asked to increase substantially their production of eggs and poultry meat, and to do this under a number of rather decided changes in their customary methods. The goals for production of eggs and chickens were surpassed, and the production of turkeys fell just a little short of the goal because of unfavorable weather.

Among the problems confronted by producers, and concerning which they turned to the Extension Service for assistance were: Limited supply and higher costs for labor; shortage of equipment and building material; restricted transportation; shortage and higher cost of cases, cartons, etc.; and difficulties in obtaining animal protein feeds commonly used in their rations.

The success achieved in meeting the demands for increased production under the conditions encountered is a tribute to the effective cooperation of producers and specialists in devising and putting into use new and adapted methods of management and feeding. By such close cooperation, most of the problems were met successfully as they arose.

Poultry breed improvement, under the State and National Poultry Improvement Plans, has been the major project for a number of years, and it was continued. Practically all hatchery-

men of any consequence are participating in this voluntary program and the quality of Maryland poultry as to efficiency of both meat and egg production is improving. In spite of obstacles incident to unsettled conditions, participation in breed improvement and pullorum control work exceeded that of previous years.

Steps were taken to vitalize the Maryland Fresh Egg Program. An important development of the year was reorganization of this project under a new administrative committee and Dr. F. B. Bomberger as Coordinator of Marketing. A campaign of education regarding fresh eggs has been launched, which is designed to enlist the cooperation of wholesalers, retail merchants, and the consuming public.

The immense broiler industry on the Eastern Shore of Maryland provided vast quantities of badly needed food, but was faced with many difficult problems in obtaining labor, equipment, and some of the feeds needed, as well as in transportation.

FORESTRY

THE outstanding forest job in 1942 was the harvesting of forest products to meet war and civilian needs, and to do so with as little injury as possible to the forests. Prices were generally high and the movement of products was accomplished without too much forest devastation.

It was not possible to make the usual progress in such established lines of forest improvement as were given prominence in former years, nor to expect very much reforestation. Landowners were too thoroughly occupied with their limited labor supply in carrying out operations which could not be postponed. Consequently, much of the extension effort was devoted to helping forest products owners cut and market their products wisely.

The tremendous demand for fuel wood to help offset shortage of other fuels resulted in large quantities being moved to cities and towns, notwithstanding the difficulty in getting wood cutters and trucks to move the firewood.

The somewhat intensive farm forest projects in Harford and Worcester counties, which were described in last year's report, made gratifying progress and are supplying evidence of the progress that can be made and methods that can be employed to advantage in more normal times.

Prevention and control of fires in forests were a part of the intensive campaign conducted to reduce loss of all kinds by fires on farms.

TOBACCO

THE extension program with tobacco growers was somewhat more varied than in former years. Along with the necessity for production of tobacco, it was sound economy under war conditions for them to produce feed and food crops to the extent their circumstances would permit. Instead of concentrating almost exclusively on growing and marketing tobacco, they were encouraged to produce more food and feed for home consumption.

Factors involved in efficient production of high quality leaf formed the major part of the extension tobacco program. These included use of improved, adapted varieties, control of weeds and diseases in seed beds, and fertilization of the soil.

Shortage of tobacco bed cheese cloth threatened for a time, and the extension tobacco specialist was influential in helping to arrange for an adequate supply through cooperation, pooling, and better distribution to local stores.

As former manager of the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association, the specialist was also able to assist that organization materially with marketing and farmer supply problems. Particular aid was given in establishment of three local tobacco packing and supply houses, which proved quite successful.

INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

Insect Control—All extension activities that did not contribute to the production and preservation of food were subordinated. In line with this policy, control of insect pests of home gardens was made one of the most prominent phases of work. By a series of garden schools, and demonstrations later in the season, together with extensive use of other means for disseminating information, those who were growing their own food products were aided in avoiding great loss.

The spray service for apples and peaches is so well organized and established that it is operated with a minimum of time and effort and a maximum of effectiveness. It is utilized by practically all commercial growers.

As in practically all years, the situation with respect to certain insect pests of field crops, truck crops, orchards, stored grain, farm animals, canning crops, and the household required special attention and effort. Among the special problems this year was the testing and demonstration of materials for spraying and dusting which might be used as substitutes for some materials commonly used that were limited in supply by war conditions.

Results from the Japanese beetle program have been most satisfactory, in spite of the fact that a certain amount of damage may be expected in heavily infested communities and that beetles are increasing in certain lightly infested areas. Surveys this year indicate that there is a definite improvement in conditions in the old heavily infested areas. The surveys strongly indicate also that future peak infestations in newly infested areas will be moderate as compared with conditions experienced in some of the earlier infestations.

Apiculture—It was evident early in the year that the bee industry would be called upon for large increases in honey and beeswax production, and would have a prominent part in more thorough pollinization of various crops.

While assistance was given those who voluntarily started beekeeping, the major effort was directed toward increasing production through experienced beekeepers. The extension specialist, together with a corps of 11 regional apiary inspectors, who are employed as bee disease experts for the purpose of detecting disease and helping in eradication, were instrumntal in disseminating the story of modern methods of bee culture.

The permanent rental plan for providing bees for orchard pollination is operating successfully, and with very little help from the extension specialist.

Plant Diseases—Every pound of food crops lost by the ravages of plant diseases which might have been saved is a weakening of the war effort. A part of the battle against plant diseases consists of developing means and methods for successful control. Equally important is the general adoption of the control methods by growers of the various crops.

Effective methods for control of the serious diseases of most important crops have been developed, although subject to improvement from year to year. Some of them are used quite generally by growers, but there is still room for decided improvement in that respect, particularly in wartime.

In order to insure a concentrated attack on disease enemies on a wider front, the extension specialists conducted a large number of demonstrations, in which control measures and results could be observed at first hand. These included spraying and dusting with various materials, treatment of seed, use of disease-free and disease-resistant seed, and crop rotations for controlling soil-borne diseases.

One of the very effective ways in which extension workers have been able to assist in disease control has been in the development of varieties and strains of certain crops that are much more resistant to serious diseases than the varieties and strains commonly grown. Similar results have been accomplished in the case of other crops by locating sources of disease-free seed and inducing growers to obtain seed from such sources. In the case of potatoes, the extension specialists have assumed the major responsibility for a number of years of making available a supply of disease-free seed. By inspection and certification they have provided a supply of seed that was known to be free from disease.

As soon as a new disease is discovered in the state which threatens to damage seriously any crop, work is started at once to combat it. As an example, the red stele disease on strawberry plants, which was considered very serious a very few years ago, has already been reduced decidedly. Blue mold and wild fire diseases of the tobacco crop are other examples of serious diseases for which effective control methods have been developed and put into practice.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

THE statement that this is a "mechanized war" does not apply to the battle front alone, but also to the farm front. It is a time that calls for maximum efficiency and usefulness from all farm and home equipment and mechanical devices. Furthermore, it is necessary for farm people to be their own repair and service men to a large extent.

To meet this situation, considerable change in emphasis was made in the agricultural engineering extension program. Care, maintenance and repair, along with increased efficiency and improved application, became the dominant rural electrification consideration, when the war stopped new connections of electric lines and important items of equipment and machinery were rationed. In many cases, persons attending the 33 rural electrification demonstrations brought equipment that was not in operating shape and conditioned it under the supervision of the Extension specialist. They were also given the fundamental principles of efficient use of electricity and possibilities for home-made equipment.

The building plan service, which has been maintained for many years, has now grown to a point where it is possible to supply blue-print working drawings for a wide variety of approved designs of farm structures and equipment. These designs are

included in five publications, which are furnished each county agent, and which in effect constitute an illustrated catalog of the designs for which the Extension Service is prepared to furnish blue-prints at a nominal cost. During 1942, in response to specific requests, 415 farm building plans were sent to 153 persons.

The Extension Agricultural Engineer cooperated in carrying out an order of the War Production Board requiring that all farm building construction above certain low limits be approved by County and State USDA War Boards and the WPB. Every application for construction work under that order submitted in Maryland was reviewed by him.

Maryland now has five Soil Conservation Districts, organized on a county basis, in which the major land use problem is drainage. The extension specialists spent much time in preliminary work for the organization of these districts, in assisting with preparation of programs and work plans, and in coordinating the activities of the Districts with those of other cooperating agencies. One specialist in drainage engineering devotes full time to this line of work.

Wartime conditions made attention to home utilities of prime importance. Their maintenance in usable and efficient condition became an essential. To extension work along the lines of light, heat, water supply and waste disposal in past years was added repair and maintenance of all types of home equipment. Special attention was given to cleaning, adjusting and repairing sewing machines, as a means of helping families to make the most of their resources in providing suitable clothing. It was necessary also to give special attention to helping rural families make efficient use of their heating facilities and fuel available.

In spite of wartime restrictions and limitations, records indicate that improvement of buildings and equipment is on the upward trend.

MARKETING

DESPITE the increased demand and better prices for practically all kinds of products, a number of unusual problems and situations were encountered by producers.

While there was some decrease in the demand for the service rendered by the Federal-State Inspection Service as compared with recent years, it had a prominent place in marketing of fruits, vegetables, eggs, and dressed poultry. A summary

of this service, which is conducted by the State Department of Markets, shows that there were inspected during the year: 348,093 bushels of apples; 42,575 crates of strawberries; 262,435 bushels of potatoes, 101,019 lugs of tomatoes, 25,677 bushels of peaches; 73,388 bushels of sweet potatoes; 1,346,599 dozens of eggs; and 334,143 pounds of dressed poultry. In addition, 907,531 baskets of cannery tomatoes were inspected for 10 factories; 38,083 pounds of cannery corn for one factory; and two canneries used the services of Federal-State inspectors in purchasing peas from growers.

One of the special problems confronting egg producers was to find containers for their product. Visits to army camps resulted in making available a number of used containers and in better salvaging methods. A package manufacturer on the Eastern Shore was prevailed upon to start production of new egg cases, so that a local supply would be available.

Again, the Inspection Service had a vital part in helping to maintain prices of certain products by cooperation with the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Under this program, 100,420 bushels of apples and 53,532 bushels of sweet potatoes were purchased, with decidedly beneficial effects on the market for those products at critical times.

In all of the inspection work, grading demonstrations are a prominent feature, so that producers are constantly becoming better informed as to market grades and the desirability of placing graded products on the market.

Work in connection with the Maryland Fresh Egg Law was reorganized following a conference with leaders in the State Poultry Council early in the year. The general policy adopted was to substitute for rigid enforcement as far as possible a program designed to educate producers, distributors and consumers to an appreciation of the benefits that should normally accrue from this law. The feature of the effort during the year was the launching of a quality egg program designed to promote production, merchandising and consumption of more fresh eggs from Maryland farms.

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Functions of the State Horticultural Department are closely coordinated with the Extension Service and have been directed by the Extension Director ever since the Service was started. Although the State Horticultural Department is concerned primarily with control and inspection features, it has always

been the policy to associate such features with educational work. Furthermore, to a considerable extent the same personnel operates in both capacities, so that their efforts are coordinated with maximum efficiency and effectiveness.

The State Entomologist and State Plant Pathologist are responsible for active prosecution of work conducted under the State Horticultural Department and detailed reports are made by them in the biennial report of the University.

CONCLUSION

A very condensed report of the activities of the Service is submitted. The standards of the Extension Service have been maintained. The prestige of the Service is recognized in every field of agricultural effort. More and more the additional duties thrust upon County Agents have established them as the hub around which all phases of agricultural activities have been centered. The job ahead is greater than that of the past. It will be the policy of the Service to cooperate with all agencies in the future in order to aid the farmers as far as possible in meeting our food needs. It is hoped that the Congress, as well as the State Legislature, will recognize the necessity for contributing more to this fundamental service in the future than in the past.

We are indebted for the warm cooperation of farmers and homemakers with all of our forces and for their aid in accomplishing the desired results. We look forward to the succeeding year with the hope of increasing our unity and promoting cooperation among all agencies and forces for winning the war.

Finally, the writer and all members of the Service appreciate the support and encouragement of President H. C. Byrd.

EXTENSION EMPLOYEES AT HEADQUARTERS

Administrative Staff:

THOMAS B. SYMONS	Director
E. I. OSWALD	Assistant Director
MISS VENIA M. KELLAR	Assistant Director
E. N. CORY	Assistant Director
A. H. SNYDER	Extension Editor
P. E. NYSTROM	Co. Agt. Leader and Specialist in Farm Management
E. G. JENKINS	State Boys' Club Agent
MISS DOROTHY EMERSON	Girls' Club Agent
MISS FLORENCE H. MASON	Dist. Agent and Spec. in Home Furnishing
MISS K. G. CONNOLLY	Administrative Assistant

Subject Matter Specialists:

*G. J. ABRAMS	Specialist in Apiculture
W. R. BALLARD	Specialist in Landscape and Vegetable Gardening
H. C. BARKER	Specialist in Dairying

W. C. BEAVEN	Specialist in Marketing
*H. R. BIRD	Specialist in Poultry Husbandry
F. B. BOMBERGER	Coordinator of Marketing
*R. W. CARPENTER	Specialist in Agricultural Engineering
O. R. CARRINGTON	Assistant Extension Editor
J. A. CONOVER	Specialist in Dairying
*E. N. CORY	Specialist in Entomology
JOHN COTTON	Specialist in Soil Conservation
C. E. COX	Specialist in Plant Pathology
S. H. DEVAULT	Specialist in Agri. Economics and Farm Mgt.
L. S. DODSON	Specialist in Sociology
MYLO S. DOWNEY	Assistant in Club Work
ENGEL GILBERT	Assistant Japanese Beetle Control Work
*CASTILLO GRAHAM	Specialist in Entomology
H. M. GROSS	Specialist in Agronomy
A. B. HAMILTON	Specialist in Farm Management
R. C. HAWES	Baltimore Marketing Specialist
*W. F. JEFFERS	Specialist in Plant Pathology
*H. A. HUNTER	Specialist in Canning Crops
*R. A. JEHLE	Specialist in Plant Pathology
*MORLEY A. JULL	Specialist in Poultry Husbandry and Head of Department
*W. B. KEMP	Specialist in Agronomy and Head of Dept.
MISS ESTHER KNOWLES	Specialist in Home Management
A. V. KREWATCH	Specialist in Rural Electrification
*ALBIN C. KUHN	Specialist in Agronomy
G. S. LANGFORD	Specialist in Insect Control
*F. H. LEINBACH	Specialist in Animal Husbandry and Head of Department
*GERALD L. LUND	Assistant Illustrator
J. W. MAGRUDER	Specialist in Agronomy
*C. E. MAHONEY	Specialist in Horticulture and Head of Dept.
MISS MARGARET MCPHEETERS	Specialist in Nutrition
*DEVOE MEADE	Specialist in Animal Husbandry
C. P. MERRICK	Specialist in Drainage
MARTIN H. MUMA	Assistant in Japanese Beetle Control Work
*JAMES B. OUTHOUSE	Specialist in Animal Husbandry
C. P. POPPELL	Specialist in Marketing
W. B. POSEY	Tobacco Specialist
*HARLAN RANDALL	Specialist in Music
W. H. RICE	Specialist in Poultry Husbandry
*A. L. SCHRADER	Specialist in Horticulture
S. B. SHAW	Specialist in Marketing, and Chief of Md. State Department of Markets
MISS HELEN SHELBY	Specialist in Clothing
M. M. SHOEMAKER	Specialist in Landscape Gardening
WILSON SMITH	Assistant in Plant Pathology
*A. S. THURSTON	Specialist in Horticulture
H. J. TWILLEY	Assistant Specialist in Marketing
J. M. VIAL	Specialist in Animal Husbandry
A. F. VIERHELLER	Specialist in Horticulture
*E. A. WALKER	Specialist in Plant Pathology
E. P. WALLS	Specialist in Marketing and Canning Crops
JOHN W. WESSELS	Assistant in Marketing
CHARLES WILLIAMS	Specialist in Poultry

* Part-time Specialist.

COUNTY AGENTS

County	Name	Headquarters
Allegany	R. F. MCHENRY	Cumberland
Anne Arundel	S. E. DAY	Annapolis
Baltimore	H. B. DERRICK	Towson
Calvert	JOHN B. MORSELL	Prince Frederick
Caroline	G. W. CLENDANIEL	Denton
Carroll	L. C. Burns	Westminster
Cecil	J. Z. MILLER	Elkton
Charles	P. D. BROWN	LaPlata
Dorchester	CHARLES FULLER (Acting)	Cambridge
Frederick	H. R. SHOEMAKER	Frederick
Garrett	JOHN H. CARTER	Oakland
Harford	H. M. CARROLL	Bel Air
Howard	W. G. MYERS	Ellicott City

Kent	J. D. McVEAN	Chestertown
Montgomery	O. W. ANDERSON	Rockville
Prince George's	P. E. CLARK	Upper Marlboro
Queen Anne's	MARK MILLER	Centerville
St. Mary's	JULIUS JOHNSON	Leonardtown
Somerset	C. Z. KELLER	Princess Anne
Talbot	R. S. BROWN	Easton
Washington	M. D. MOORE	Hagerstown
Wicomico	J. P. BROWN	Salisbury
Worcester	R. T. GRANT	Snow Hill

Assistant County Agents

County	Name	Headquarters
Allegany and Washington	H. W. BEGGS	Cumberland
Baltimore	J. WHEELER ENSOR	Towson
Harford	W. SHERARD WILSON	Bel Air
Kent	STANLEY SUTTON	Chestertown
Montgomery	ROSCOE WHIPP	Rockville
Carroll and Frederick	FRANCIS ROGERS	Frederick
Queen Anne's	WALTER EBY	Centerville

Local Agents (Colored)

County	Name	Headquarters
Southern Maryland	M. G. BAILEY	Seat Pleasant
Eastern Shore	L. H. MARTIN	Princess Anne

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

County	Name	Headquarters
Allegany	MAUDE A. BEAN	Cumberland
Anne Arundel	FRANCES E BEEGLE	Annapolis
Baltimore	ANNA TRENTHAM	Towson
Calvert	FLORENCE E. BUCHANAN	Prince Frederick
Caroline	BESSIE M. SPAFFORD	Denton
Carroll	ADELINE M. HOFFMAN	Westminster
Cecil	HELEN I. SMITH	Elkton
Charles	MARY GRAHAM	LaPlata
Dorchester	HATTIE E. BROOKS.	Cambridge
Frederick	JESSE M. HAMMERLY	Frederick
Garrett	MARIANNA LONG	Oakland
Harford	CATHARINE MAURICE	Bel Air
Howard	MILDRED FLANAGAN	Ellicott City
Montgomery	HELEN N. SCHELLINGER	Chestertown
Kent	EDYTHE M. TURNER	Rockville
Prince George's	ETHEL M. REGAN	Hyattsville
Queen Anne's	HELEN M. HARNER	Centerville
St. Mary's	ETHEL JOY	Leonardtown
Somerset	HILDA TOPPER	Princess Anne
Talbot	MARGARET SMITH	Easton
Washington	ARDATH E. MARTIN	Hagerstown
Wicomico	HELEN F. WILLERTON	Salisbury
Worcester	LUCY J. WALTER	Snow Hill

Assistant Home Demonstration Agents

County	Name	Headquarters
Allegany	MARGARET T. LOAR	Cumberland
Baltimore	VIRGINIA V. MACKLE	Towson

Local Home Demonstration Agents (Colored)

County	Name	Headquarters
Charles, St. Mary's, Prince George's and Montgomery	ETHEL BIANCHI	Seat Pleasant,
	EVELYN KENT, Assistant	Seat Pleasant
Somerset	SYBIL NANCE	Princess Anne

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, BY PROJECTS, SHOWING SOURCES OF FUNDS USED FOR EXTENSION WORK

Projects	Total	Federal Funds		Offset Funds	Funds Not Used As Offset		
		Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketcham		College and State	County	Other
Administration	$12,906.34	$8,058.66	.....	$2,113.36	$2,734.32	.....	.....
Publications	12,135.75	7,094.01	.....	2,848.50	2,057.94	.....	$ 135.30
County agent work	136,305.63	66,046.15	$12,979.71	20,141.07	844.18	$36,294.52	.....
Home demonstration work	98,734.92	39,672.92	13,473.54	14,705.38	687.66	25,083.00	5,112.42
Extension Club Work	16,663.76	9,233.85	.....	2,352.82	285.58	.....	4,791.51
Agronomy	9,031.74	3,428.45	.....	2,183.26	2,833.09	.....	586.94
Animal Industries	7,349.80	2,400.00	.....	2,907.16	1,879.56	.....	163.08
Horticulture	10,437.40	6,526.99	.....	1,602.44	2,231.02	.....	76.95
Dairying	9,364.53	2,001.50	.....	1,720.11	4,680.58	.....	962.34
Agricultural Marketing	31,055.40	3,230.79	.....	1,256.34	22,081.60	.....	4,486.67
Imp. Poultry Husbandry	10,782.82	6,256.20	.....	2,143.46	2,200.75	.....	182.41
Entomology	62,310.73	150.00	.....	.....	62,160.73	.....	.....
Pathology	13,322.86	120.00	.....	.....	13,196.86	.....	6.00
Canning Crops	4,127.30	2,973.11	.....	819.38	334.81	.....	.....
Farm Forestry	1,844.14	.....	.....	1,620.00	224.14	.....	.....
Agricultural Engineer	5,694.17	3,400.39	.....	1,475.93	715.20	.....	102.65
Home Management	2,080.61	1,291.15	.....	516.58	62.88	.....	210.00
Economics and Farm Mgmt	1,640.82	203.46	.....	.....	1,437.36	.....	.....
Apiculture	3,450.34	150.00	.....	.....	3,293.59	.....	6.75
Gen'l Educational Ext	24,570.67	.....	.....	.....	23,583.37	.....	987.30
Ext. Wk. in Rural Soc	418.74	.....	.....	.....	418.74	.....	.....
Tobacco	4,065.92	2,700.00	.....	900.00	459.70	.....	6.22
Home Furnishing	1,613.71	1,329.62	.....	236.30	47.79	.....	.....
Nutrition	3,170.25	2,170.40	.....	939.00	60.85	.....	.....
Clothing	3,319.17	2,633.15	.....	617.25	68.77	.....	.....
Soil Conservation	4,400.30	175.00	.....	38.60	4,186.70	.....	.....
Total expenditures	$490,797.82	$171,245.80	$26,453.25	$61,136.94	$152,767.77	$61,377.52	$17,816.54

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXTENSION WORK, BY ITEMS OF EXPENSE AND SOURCES OF FUNDS

	Total	Federal Funds		Offset Funds	Funds Not Used As Offset		
		Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketcham		College and State	County	Other
Personal Services:							
Salaries—							
Administrative	$19,400.00	$10,937.00	.....	$2,823.00	$5,640.00	.....	.....
Supervisory	13,254.90	10,481.58	.....	2,773.32	.....	.....	.....
Specialists	107,494.04	38,781.05	.....	13,059.76	51,224.89	.....	$4,428.34
Agents	139,776.96	78,137.68	$26,453.25	24,848.51	.....	$10,337.52	.....
Clerks—Headquarters	29,163.46	16,180.68	.....	6,041.66	5,646.88	.....	1,294.24
Clerks—County	27,953.90	6,797.24	.....	3,632.00	16.66	17,433.00	75.00
Labor	21,960.61	130.72	.....	.....	21,769.89	.....	60.00
Supplies and Materials	27,746.94	1,661.15	.....	1,123.36	17,149.57	6,575.00	1,237.86
Communication Service:							
Telephone and Telegraph	1,868.51	1,080.03	.....	1.05	787.43	.....	.....
Postage	1,697.38	487.59	.....	.....	1,176.79	.....	33.00
Travel Expenses:							
Administrative	1,782.15	1,053.23	.....	508.62	220.30	.....	.....
Supervisory	2,185.61	1,357.70	.....	302.51	286.50	.....	238.90
Specialists	24,275.72	966.37	.....	4,286.03	18,610.13	.....	413.19
Agents	30,867.42	2,762.85	.....	668.34	392.58	27,032.00	11.65
Non-Scientific	4,806.00	.....	.....	.....	484.55	.....	4,321.45
Transportation of Things	998.40	131.85	.....	2.52	862.17	.....	1.86
Printing, Binding, Etc	2,906.19	.....	.....	1,066.26	1,712.93	.....	127.00
Furnishing of Heat, Light, Etc	51.98	.....	.....	.....	51.98	.....	.....
Equipment	2,057.84	198.86	.....	.....	1,735.39	.....	123.59
Miscellaneous:							
Rent	656.37	.....	.....	.....	197.37	.....	459.00
Repairs to Equipment	22,984.74	100.22	.....	.....	22,807.09	.....	77.43
Laundry Service	12.05	.....	.....	.....	9.50	.....	2.55
Not Elsewhere Classified	6,896.65	.....	.....	.....	1,985.17	.....	4,911.48
Total Expenditures	$490,797.82	$171,245.80	$26,453.25	$61,136.94	$152,767.77	$61,377.52	$17,816.54

Not Elsewhere Classified	6,896.65				9.50		2.55
					1,985.17		4,911.48
Total Expenditures	$490,797.82	$171,245.80	$26,453.25	$61,136.94	$152,767.77	$61,377.52	$17,816.54